



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Several farmers have now finished harvesting both corn and soybeans, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. With harvest winding down, other field activities that continue are fall tillage, spreading of fertilizer and lime and applications of fall herbicides. Some farmers continue to visit FSA offices to lock in Loan Deficiency Payments.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 5.6 days suitable for field work. Eighty-nine percent of the corn has been **harvested** compared with 85 percent for last year and 82 percent for the average. By area, 89 percent of the corn acreage is harvested in the north, 88 percent in the central region, and 93 percent in the south. **Moisture** content of harvested corn is averaging about 16 percent.

Ninety-six percent of the soybean acreage has been **harvested** compared with 93 percent last year and 94 percent for the average. By area, 98 percent of the soybean acreage is harvested in the north, 97 percent in the central region, and 92 percent in the south. **Moisture** content of harvested soybeans is averaging about 12 percent.

Ninety-eight percent of the winter wheat acreage has been **planted** compared with 87 percent last year and 94 percent for the average. Eighty-seven percent of the winter wheat acreage has **emerged** compared with 77 percent last year and 80 percent for the average.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Fall **Pastures** continue to improve, helped by the recent rain showers. Livestock remain in mostly good condition. Feeding of hay has started on a few livestock farms.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Corn Harvested	89	80	85	82
Soybeans Harvested	96	93	93	94
Winter Wheat Planted	98	94	87	94
Winter Wheat Emerged	87	74	77	80

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Wheat	0	2	19	65	14

SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
Topsoil			
Very Short	4	4	0
Short	21	17	2
Adequate	72	77	71
Surplus	3	2	27
Subsoil			
Very Short	11	10	1
Short	29	27	10
Adequate	59	62	79
Surplus	1	1	10
Days Suitable	5.6	5.6	2.9

CONTACT INFORMATION

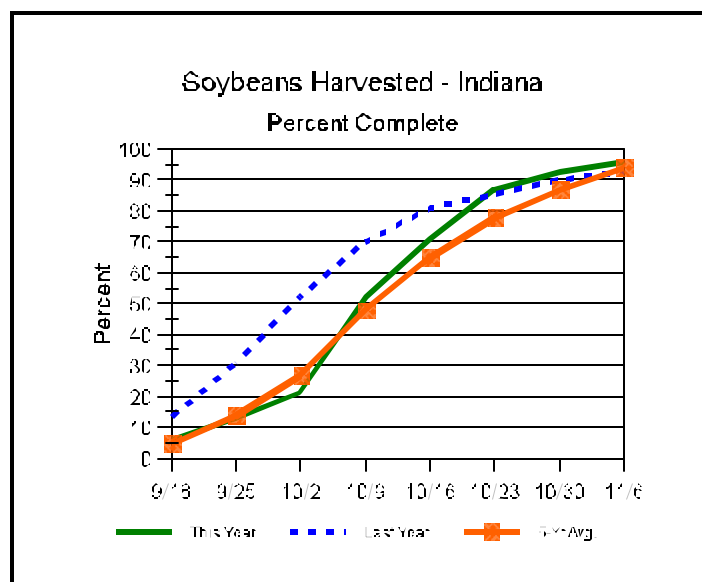
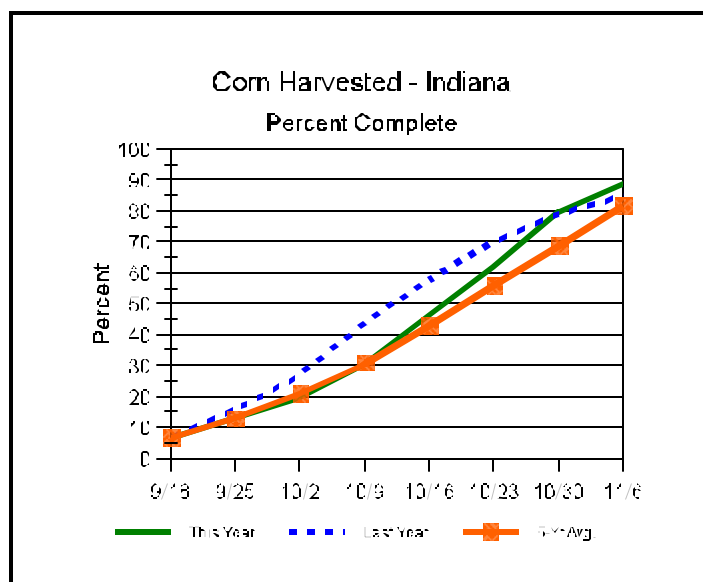
--Greg Preston, Director

--Andy Higgins, Agricultural Statistician

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Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

Lodging in Corn: Stalk vs. Root Lodging

This year we are hearing more about lodging problems in corn than we have in several years. Lodging seems more widespread in southwest Ohio because many corn fields in this part of the state experienced greater drought stress. When using the term 'lodging' it's important to know what's being referred to, especially with regard to hybrid selection decisions. University and seed company agronomists characterize plants with stalks broken below the ear as 'stalk lodged' plants. In the Ohio Corn Performance Test (and in other state corn tests and seed company trials), the number of broken stalks in each test plot is determined just prior to harvest and only those plants with a stalk broken below the ear are considered stalk lodged. Stalk lodging is recorded at harvest because it's usually not evident prior to maturity. Stalk lodging is reported as a percentage of final plant stand. Stalk lodging at two of our test sites in southwest Ohio this year may average as high as 30%.

In contrast to stalk lodging, agronomists describe corn stalks leaning 30 degrees or more from the center, as 'root lodged' plants;

broken stalks are not involved. Root lodging can occur as early as the late vegetative stages and as late as harvest maturity. Both stalk and root lodging can be affected by hybrid susceptibility, environmental stress (drought), insect and disease injury. Root lodging is frequently attributed to western rootworm injury. However, much root lodging in Ohio occurs as the result of other factors, i.e. when a hybrid susceptible to root lodging is hit by a severe windstorm. A hybrid may be particularly sensitive to root lodging yet very resistant to stalk lodging. A corn field may exhibit extensive root lodging in July but show little or no evidence of root lodging at harvest maturity in September (except for a slight "goose necking" at the base of the plant). As a result, while stalk lodging data is regularly included in corn hybrid test results, root lodging is reported less often.

Peter Thomison, The Ohio State University Crop Observation and Recommendation Network by The Agronomic Crops Team Newsletter.

(Additional Article on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday November 6, 2005

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil Temp	April 1, 2005 thru November 6, 2005				
								Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days		Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	72	31	54	+6	1.07	4		22.79	-2.42	67	3588	+367
Valparaiso_AP_I	71	37	57	+11	0.80	2		17.25	-10.63	63	3427	+480
Wanatah	72	34	54	+10	1.12	2	54	19.96	-6.66	73	3245	+453
Wheatfield	71	36	54	+10	1.05	3		25.71	+0.20	118	3428	+581
Winamac	72	36	55	+11	1.13	3	49	22.61	-3.08	74	3454	+516
North Central(2)												
Plymouth	71	37	55	+9	1.16	3		19.91	-6.62	70	3339	+242
South_Bend	70	38	57	+12	0.76	2		14.56	-11.40	66	3500	+598
Young_America	70	36	55	+10	0.57	2		24.92	-0.15	64	3474	+440
Northeast (3)												
Columbia_City	71	32	54	+10	0.71	3	51	19.66	-5.35	73	3258	+492
Fort_Wayne	72	35	57	+11	0.60	2		18.28	-4.64	69	3471	+421
West Central(4)												
Greencastle	72	28	54	+7	0.70	2		31.65	+2.85	62	3459	-7
Perrysville	74	34	56	+10	1.25	3	51	23.28	-3.47	68	3765	+556
Spencer_Ag	72	29	55	+9	0.68	3		32.68	+3.91	73	3586	+356
Terre_Haute_AFB	71	33	57	+9	0.80	3		23.65	-3.48	67	3825	+386
W_Lafayette_6NW	72	32	55	+9	1.00	3	55	19.23	-6.12	72	3552	+517
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	71	34	58	+11	0.66	2		24.12	-1.28	70	3860	+458
Greenfield	71	33	55	+9	0.97	4		36.20	+8.33	85	3562	+296
Indianapolis_AP	71	35	58	+10	0.88	2		25.16	-0.24	66	3929	+527
Indianapolis_SE	71	35	55	+8	0.68	2		28.50	+2.38	70	3582	+187
Tipton_Ag	70	32	54	+9	0.64	3	48	26.27	+0.02	72	3311	+377
East Central(6)												
Farmland	71	36	55	+10	0.60	3	47	26.52	+1.54	70	3331	+471
New_Castle	70	34	55	+10	1.05	3		29.63	+2.83	65	3233	+300
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	77	36	61	+11	1.11	3		24.18	-1.74	61	4334	+364
Freelandville	75	33	57	+9	0.43	3		26.58	-0.30	67	3985	+429
Shoals	77	28	57	+9	0.32	3		27.35	-1.81	79	3977	+529
Stendal	76	38	58	+9	0.49	2		26.27	-2.49	61	4276	+553
Vincennes_5NE	76	34	58	+10	0.40	3	57	30.11	+3.23	69	4169	+613
South Central(8)												
Leavenworth	76	33	57	+9	0.85	3		26.50	-2.85	70	4060	+637
Oolitic	74	28	56	+9	0.35	4	55	25.86	-2.24	71	3694	+418
Tell_City	78	38	61	+10	0.62	2		25.50	-3.85	52	4511	+659
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	74	29	55	+9	0.36	2		24.67	-2.27	66	3794	+695
Milan_5NE	73	33	56	+10	0.48	3		28.60	+1.66	101	3691	+592
Scottsburg	76	31	58	+9	0.76	2		27.09	-0.60	76	3911	+372

DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).

GDD = Growing Degree Days.

Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.

Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.

Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

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Seed Decisions for 2006 - The Pathologists Perspective

It is time to begin to peruse the company catalogues, websites and flyers to start deciding which varieties or hybrids to plant in your fields next year. When making these decisions, how a variety or hybrid yields should be one of the last points to consider in the process. We did not say that it should not be considered at all, but rather, it should be fairly far down on the list. The first questions that we feel you should ask are, "What problems have occurred in this field? Does this field to be planted to soybeans have a history of Phytophthora, soybean cyst nematode, brown stem rot, Sclerotinia, and/or seedling replant problems? Or does this corn field have a history of seedling replant problems, gray leaf spot or northern corn leaf blight?" All of these disease problems can occur in any given year - what limits them is the environment. So the best and most cost effective means to manage these diseases is

to have a resistant variety already in the field when that disease's favorable environment develops. For example for fields with replant and late season Phytophthora stem rot - choosing a variety that has an Rps gene (Rps1c, Rps1k, Rps3 or combination) PLUS high levels of field resistance (tolerance, partial resistance) is required to provide the best season long protection. For corn, northern corn leaf blight has moved into the state, although it was a late comer during 2005. Choosing corn hybrids with resistance to this pathogen is now essential. As you peruse the literature - keep in mind what has been limiting your yields - then chose the resistance package to manage it - in a high yielding variety or hybrid.

Anne Dorrance and Pierce Paul, The Ohio State University Crop Observation and Recommendation Network by The Agronomic Crops Team Newsletter.

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